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brusque as to set up aberrant types of a permanent but wholly unexpected kind. Education will, in the future, be of the individual sort; meantime, the author recommends a system of compensations, whereby excellence in certain studies shall be allowed to counterbalance deficiency in certain others.

FRANCIS JONES

The Dawn of Character; A Study of Child Life. By E. E. R. MUMFORD. London, Longmans Green & Co., 1910. pp. xi., 225.

This is a very practical little book, written for the guidance of mothers, aunts, nurses, governesses,—of all who, without special training, are called upon to take care of young children. "My endeavor has been," the author tells us, "to interpret the child's experiences from his own point of view. Both in the earlier psychological chapters, in which I have tried to trace his own development; and in the later chapters, concerned with his development in relation to us and our attitude towards him; the aim has been to see, as far as possible, with the child's eyes." The object is worthy, and Mrs. Mumford, so far as the mere adult can judge, has attained a very considerable measure of success.

After an introductory plea for the closer study of child life, we have seven psychological chapters: on the contents and the growth of the child's mind, on the growth of imagination, on the law and growth of habit, and on the development and training of the will. For these chapters the writer has had the advantage of the critical scrutiny of Professor Carveth Read. There follow chapters on the place of punishment in education, on freedom within the law, on childish curiosity, on the dawn of religion, on some different types of children, and on the child's point of view. There are few references; the author acknowledges indebtedness especially to McCunn's *Making of Character*, and to the teaching of Dr. Sophie Bryant and the Rev. Stopford Brooke.

An Appendix, on the gaining of voluntary control in the functioning of the bladder in infancy and childhood, closes the book which, unfortunately, is not provided with an index.

O. PERLER

Kleine Schriften. Von WILHELM WUNDT. Erster Band. Leipzig, W. Engelmann, 1910. pp. viii., 640.

Every teacher of psychology has hoped that Wundt might, some day or other, bring together his scattered psychological essays in book form. The essays supplement the books, at many points; if they are less systematic, they are also more human; and their full discussion of controverted issues is often illuminating. It seems, now, that this hope is in a fair way of being realised; we have the first volume of the *Kleine Schriften*—a truly German misnomer!—and though the present instalment is concerned with philosophy, the next will in all probability be psychological.

Here are reprinted, in revised and extended form, the articles *Ueber das kosmologische Problem* (1876), *Kants kosmologische Antinomien und das Problem des Unendlichen* (1885), *Was soll uns Kant nicht sein? Bemerkungen zu Kants Philosophie* (1892), *Zur Geschichte und Theorie der abstrakten Begriffe; eine erkenntnistheoretische Betrachtung* (1885), and *Ueber naiven und kritischen Realismus* (1896). To these is added (1910) a very timely paper on *Psychologismus und Logizismus*, which may be heartily recommended to every serious student of psychology. From it he will learn that the experimental method came in, not simply as an improvement upon, but also as a protest against *Selbstbeobachtung*; he will see Brentano's work in historical perspective, and will understand its enormous influence; he will grasp the psychological significance of Husserl's *Logische Untersuchungen*; he will discover, among many other interesting things, why the physiologist Helmholtz went for his psychology to John Mill's *Logic*. No one but Wundt could have given us this authoritative exposition. It is only to be regretted